1 2 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 4 DISTRICT OF NEVADA 5 6 MARANDA A. GAMETT, Case No. 2:18-01000-MMD-PAL 7 Plaintiff. ORDER 8 v. (IFP App - ECF No. 1)9 NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting Commissioner of Social Security, 10 Defendant.1 11 12 Plaintiff Maranda A. Gamett has submitted an Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis 13 (ECF No. 1) along with a proposed Complaint (ECF No. 1-1). The Application and Complaint 14 are referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and LR IB 1-3 of the Local Rules of Practice. 15 APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS 16 17 Ms. Gamett's Application includes the affidavit required by § 1915(a) showing an inability 18 to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, the request to proceed in forma 19 pauperis ("IFP") will be granted. The court will now review the Complaint. 20 II. SCREENING THE COMPLAINT 21 A. Legal Standards 22 After granting a request to proceed IFP, federal courts must screen a complaint and any 23 amended complaints before allowing a case to move forward, issuing summonses, and requiring a 24 ¹ The proposed Complaint generically names the Commissioner of Social Security as the defendant in this 25 action. Nancy A. Berryhill is the Acting Commissioner of Social Security. Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Social Security Act, the court therefore substitutes Nancy A. Berryhill, Acting 26

of Commissioner of Social Security or any vacancy in such office.").

Commissioner of Social Security, for the "Commissioner of Social Security" as the defendant. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d) (allowing the automatic substitution of a successor to a public officer who is a party to an

action but ceases to hold office while the action is pending); 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) ("Any action instituted in accordance with this subsection shall survive notwithstanding any change in the person occupying the office

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responsive pleading. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). Courts are required to dismiss an IFP action if the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, is legally "frivolous or malicious," or seeks money from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). The standard for determining whether a plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted under § 1915 is the same as the standard under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure² for failure to state a claim. *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). A screening under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001).

A properly pled complaint must provide "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). To avoid dismissal, a plaintiff must allege enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). A claim has facial plausibility when a plaintiff alleges factual content that allows the court to make a reasonable inference that a defendant is liable for the claim alleged. *Teixeira v. County of Alameda*, 873 F.3d 670, 678 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)). This plausibility standard is not a "'probability requirement,' but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). Although Rule 8(a) does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands "more than labels and conclusions." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

Here, Ms. Gamett's Complaint challenges a decision by the Social Security Administration ("SSA") denying her disability insurance benefits and Supplemental Security Income under Titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act. *See* Compl. (ECF No. 1-1) at ¶ III. To state a valid benefits claim, a complaint must give a defendant fair notice of what the plaintiff's claim is and the grounds upon which it rests. *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). A plaintiff must present sufficient detail for the court to understand the disputed issues so that it can meaningfully screen the complaint. *See* 4 Soc. Sec. Law & Prac. § 56:4 (2016); 2 Soc. Sec. Disab. Claims Prac. & Proc. §§ 19:92–93 (2nd ed. 2015). To do so, a complaint should state *when* and *how* a plaintiff exhausted her administrative remedies with the SSA and the nature of her disability, including the

² All references to a "Rule" or the "Rules in this Order refer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

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date she claims she became disabled. The complaint should also contain a short and concise statement identifying why the SSA's decision was wrong and showing that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. See Sabbia v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin., 669 F. Supp. 2d 914, 918 (N.D. Ill. 2009).

B. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

Before a plaintiff can sue the SSA in federal court, she must exhaust her administrative remedies. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); Bass v. Social Sec. Admin., 872 F.2d 832, 833 (9th Cir. 1989) ("Section 405(g) provides that a civil action may be brought only after (1) the claimant has been party to a hearing held by the Secretary, and (2) the Secretary has made a final decision on the claim"). Generally, if the SSA denies an application for disability benefits, a claimant can request reconsideration of the decision. If the claim is denied upon reconsideration, a claimant may request a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"). If the ALJ denies the claim, a claimant may request review of the decision by the Appeals Council. If the Appeals Council declines to review the ALJ's decision, a claimant may then request review by the United States District Court. See 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.981, 416.1481. A civil action for judicial review must be commenced within 60 days after receipt of the Appeals Council's notice of a final decision. Id. See also 20 C.F.R. § 405.501. The SSA assumes that the notice of final decision will be received within five days of the date on the notice unless shown otherwise; thus, an action commenced within 65 days is presumed timely. The civil action must be filed in the judicial district in which the plaintiff resides. 42 U.S.C. § 405 (g).

In this case, Ms. Gamett alleges that on March 30, 2018, the Appeals Council denied the request for review and the ALJ's decision became the final decision of the Commissioner. Compl. Thus, it appears she has exhausted her administrative remedies. Ms. Gamett timely commenced this action as the Complaint was filed on June 3, 2018, and the Complaint indicates that she resides within the District of Nevada. Id. ¶ II. Accordingly, she has satisfied these prerequisites for judicial review.

C. Grounds for Ms. Gamett's Appeal

The Complaint seeks judicial review of the Commissioner's decision benefits and asks the court to reverse that decision, or alternatively, to remand this matter for a new hearing. A district

court can affirm, modify, reverse, or remand a decision if plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies and timely filed a civil action. However, judicial review of the Commissioner's final decision is limited to determining whether: (1) there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the Commissioner's findings; and (2) the correct legal standards were applied. *Morgan v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th Cir. 1999).

In her Complaint, Ms. Gamett alleges she has been under a disability commencing on or before the alleged onset date of September 3, 2014, and continuing through the present. Compl. ¶ VI. The ALJ found Gamett to have the medically determinable impairments of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Attention Deficit Disorder, Depression/Major Depressive Disorder, Migraine Headaches, History of Seizures and Unspecified Neurodevelopmental Disorder. *Id.* Gamett also asserts she has a FSIQ of 68, Bipolar Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, and Lumbar Degenerative Disc Disease. *Id.* The Complaint identifies three reversible errors by the ALJ: (i) improperly rejecting medical evidence and testimony by Gamett and a lay witness; (ii) failing to consider as severe Gamett's IQ of 68 with associated deficits; and (iii) concluding Gamett could perform two jobs the vocational expert identified in testimony that were inconsistent with the residual functional capacity finding. *Id.* The Complaint contains sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give the Commissioner fair notice of Gamett's disagreement with the SSA's final determination. Accordingly, Ms. Gamett has stated a claim for initial screening purposes under 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

Based on the foregoing,

IT IS ORDERED:

- 1. Plaintiff Maranda A. Gamett's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1) is **GRANTED**. She will not be required to pay the \$400 filing fee.
- 2. Ms. Gamett is permitted to maintain this action to conclusion without prepaying any fees or costs or giving security therefor. However, this Order granting IFP status does not extend to the issuance and/or service of subpoenas at government expense.
- 3. The Clerk of the Court shall **FILE** the Complaint.

- 4. The Clerk of the Court shall **ISSUE SUMMONS** to the United States Attorney for the District of Nevada and **DELIVER** the summons and Complaint to the U.S. Marshal for service.
- 5. The Clerk of Court shall also **ISSUE SUMMONS** to the Commissioner of Social Security and the Attorney General of the United States.
- 6. Ms. Gamett shall SERVE the Commissioner by sending a copy of the summons and Complaint by certified mail to: (1) Office of the Regional Chief Counsel, Region IX, Social Security Administration, 160 Spear Street, Suite 800, San Francisco, California 94105-1545; and (2) Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 4400, Washington, D.C. 20530.
- 7. Following the Commissioner's filing of an answer, the court will issue a scheduling order setting a briefing schedule.
- 8. From this point forward, Gamett shall serve upon Commissioner or, if appearance has been entered by counsel, upon the attorney, a copy of every pleading, motion, or other document filed with the Clerk of the Court pursuant to LR IC 1-1 and 4-1 of the Local Rules of Practice. In accordance with LR IC 4-1(d), the parties shall include with each filing a certificate of service stating that a true and correct copy of the document was served on an opposing party or counsel for an opposing party and indicating how service was accomplished. The court may disregard any paper received by a district judge or magistrate judge that has not been filed with the Clerk of the Court, and any paper received by a district judge, magistrate judge, or the Clerk of the Court that fails to include a certificate of service.

Dated this 6th day of June, 2018.

PEGGY LEEN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE